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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

INSTRUCTION SETS FOR PROCESSORS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to instruction sets for processors. In particular, the present invention relates to processors having two or more different instruction sets. The present invention also relates to methods of automatically encoding instructions for
10 such processors.

Description of the Related Art

A high-performance processor is generally required to have an instruction set which can meet two requirements: compact code (so that the amount of
15 memory required to store the processor's program is desirably small), and a rich set of operations and operands. Such requirements are particularly important in the case of an embedded processor, i.e. a processor embedded in a system such as in a mobile communications device. In this case, high code or instruction density
20 is of critical importance because of the limited resources of the system, for example in terms of available program memory.

However, these two requirements tend to conflict
25 with one another and are difficult to achieve in a single unified instruction set, as compact code involves a minimal encoding for each of the most frequent operations (eliminating the less frequent operations from the instruction set) whereas a rich set
30 of operations and operands requires an orthogonal 32-bit reduced instruction set. Consequently, in a processor having a pre-existing 32-bit instruction set it has been proposed to add a compact 16-bit instruction set which provides the most commonly-used
35 functions and/or access to a limited subset of register operands.

Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings shows schematically the instruction sets in such a processor. Internally, at the hardware level, the processor has a set of 32-bit instructions IS_{INT} . Externally, the processor has two instruction sets IS_1 and IS_2 . The first instruction set IS_1 is made up of the same 32-bit instructions as the internal instruction set IS_{INT} . The second instruction IS_2 is made up of 16-bit instructions and the processor contains instruction translation circuitry 200 for translating each 16-bit instruction of the external instruction set IS_2 into a corresponding one of the 32-bit instructions of the internal instruction set IS_{INT} .

An embedded processor may also be a very long instruction word (VLIW) processor capable of executing VLIW instructions. The most important additional feature of a VLIW processor is Instruction-Level Parallelism (ISP), i.e. its ability to issue two or more operations simultaneously when executing VLIW instructions.

In such a VLIW processor an instruction issuing unit has a plurality of issue slots, each connected operatively to a different execution unit. It is typical for a VLIW processor that issues two or more instructions per processing cycle to encode each instruction in a different format (or group of formats) depending on the issue slot from which the instruction will be issued. The instructions that will be issued in the same processing cycle are combined together in a VLIW packet or parcel. The position of an instruction in the VLIW parcel determines the sub-set of formats in which that instruction may be encoded. In this way, formats for instructions destined for different positions within the VLIW parcel can use identical encodings without introducing ambiguity.

In practice, empirical observation suggests that

90% or more of the instructions within a program are executed so infrequently that they make up 10% or less of the execution time. Naturally, the remaining 10% of the instructions occupy 90% of the execution time.

5 Furthermore, it is often the case that the infrequently-executed parts of a program will not be able to make effective use of the processor's ability to issue two or more instructions simultaneously. If such parts of the program were encoded using a VLIW
10 instruction set, a large proportion of the instructions would be "no operation" (NOP) instructions inserted in the program by the compiler simply to pad out the VLIW parcels when consecutive instructions cannot appear in the same VLIW parcel because the result of one
15 instruction is used by the next. It follows that, for parts of a program where no effective advantage can be taken of the ability to issue instructions in parallel, or where any performance gain from that ability will have little impact anyway, it is desirable to encode the program to achieve maximum code density (i.e. using
20 the smallest possible number of bits).

Accordingly, it is desirable to provide a VLIW processor with a compact-format instruction set, so as to combine the instruction-level parallelism of VLIW
25 architecture with the compact code "footprint" of a tightly-encoded instruction set such as a 16-bit instruction set.

In the previously-proposed processor discussed above with reference to Fig. 1, the compact instruction
30 set was added after the design of an original 32-bit instruction set; with the result that the translation from the 16-bit instructions into 32-bit instructions is undesirably complex and slow.

It is therefore also desirable to design the
35 instruction-set formats and encodings in such a way that the translation from each external instruction

format (e.g. at least one VLIW format, and at least one compact format) into a form that can be executed directly by hardware, can be achieved more efficiently.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 A processor embodying a first aspect of the present invention has "congruent" instruction encodings. In the simplest case this means that the processor has respective first and second external instruction formats in which instructions are received
10 by the processor. Each instruction has an opcode which specifies an operation to be executed, and each external format has one or more preselected opcode bits in which the opcode appears. The processor also has an internal instruction format into which instructions in
15 the external formats are translated prior to execution of the operations. The operations include a first operation specifiable in both the first and second external formats, and a second operation specifiable in the second external format. The first and second
20 operations have distinct opcodes in the second external format. In each preselected opcode bit which the first and second external formats have in common, the opcodes of the first operation in the two external formats are identical.

25 In a second aspect of the present invention there are provided congruent processor instruction encodings. The encodings have, in the simplest case, respective first and second external instruction formats in which the instructions are received by a processor. Each
30 instruction has an opcode which specifies an operation to be executed, and each external format has one or more preselected opcode bits in which the opcode appears. The processor instructions in the external formats are translated into an internal instruction
35 format prior to execution of the operations. A first

operation executable by the processor is specifiable in both the first and second external formats, and a second operation executable by the processor is specifiable in the second external format. The first and second operations have distinct opcodes in the second external format. In each preselected opcode bit which the first and second external formats have in common, the opcodes of the first operation in the two external formats are identical.

Such "congruent" instruction encodings can enable a translation process, for translating the external-format opcode into a corresponding internal-format opcode, to be carried out simply and quickly without the need to positively identify each individual external-format opcode.

According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of producing congruent processor instruction encodings as set out above. The method comprises: encoding the first and second operations with distinct opcodes in the second external format; and encoding the opcodes of the first operation in the first and second external formats so that, in each preselected opcode bit which the first and second external formats have in common, the opcodes of the first operation in the two external formats are identical.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of encoding instructions for a processor having two or more external instruction formats and one or more internal instruction formats. The method comprises: a) selecting initial encoding parameters including a number of effective opcode bits in each external and internal format and a set of mapping functions. Each mapping function serves to translate an opcode specified by the opcode bits in one of the external

formats to an opcode specified by the opcode bits in the, or in one of the, internal formats;

(b) allocating each operation executable by the processor an opcode distinct from that allocated to each other operation in each external and internal format in which the operation is specifiable. The allocated opcodes are such that each relevant mapping function translates such an external-format opcode allocated to the operation into such an internal-format opcode allocated to the operation and such that all the internal-format opcodes allocated to the operation have the same effective opcode bits; and c) if in step (b) no opcode is available for allocation in each specifiable format for every one of the said operations, determining which of the said encoding parameters is constraining the allocation in step (b), relaxing the constraining parameter, and then repeating step (b).

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided a computer-readable recording medium storing computer program which, when executed, encodes instructions for a processor having two or more external instruction formats and one or more internal instruction formats. The program comprises a selecting code portion which selects initial encoding parameters including a number of effective opcode bits in each external and internal format and a set of mapping functions. Each mapping function serves to translate an opcode specified by the said opcode bits in one of the external formats to an opcode specified by the said opcode bits in the, or in one of the, internal formats. An allocating code portion allocates each operation executable by the processor an opcode distinct from that allocated to each other operation in each external and internal format in which the operation is specifiable. The

allocated opcodes are such that each relevant mapping function translates such an external-format opcode allocated to the operation into such an internal-format opcode allocated to the operation and such that all the internal-format opcodes allocated to the operation have the same effective opcode bits. If the allocating code portion finds that no opcode is available for allocation in each specifiable format for every one of the said operations, a determining code portion determines which of the encoding parameters is constraining the allocation by the allocating code portion, relaxes the constraining parameter, and then the allocating code portion repeats its allocation operation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1, discussed hereinbefore, is a schematic diagram for use in explaining a previously-proposed processor having an additional compact instruction set;

Fig. 2 shows parts of a processor embodying the present invention;

Fig. 3(A) shows a schematic diagram for use in explaining previously-considered instruction encodings;

Fig. 3(B) shows a schematic diagram corresponding to Fig. 3(A) for use in explaining congruent instruction encodings;

Figs. 4(A) and 4(B) present a flowchart for use in explaining a method of encoding instructions embodying the present invention;

Fig. 5 shows a schematic view of external and internal instruction formats in a specific example;

Fig. 6 presents a table illustrating which operations are specifiable in each external and internal format in the Fig. 5 specific example;

Figs. 7(A) to 7(H) present schematic diagrams for use in explaining different stages of an automatic encoding method applied to the Fig. 5 specific example;

and

Fig. 8 shows the final instruction encodings achieved by the method of Fig. 7.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 Fig. 2 shows parts of a processor embodying the present invention. In this example, the processor is a very long instruction word (VLIW) processor. The processor 1 includes an instruction issuing unit 10, a schedule storage unit 12, respective first, second and
10 third VLIW translation units 4, 6 and 8, a scalar translation unit 9, respective first, second and third execution units 14, 16 and 18, and a register file 20.

 The instruction issuing unit 10 has three issue slots IS1, IS2 and IS3 connected respectively to the
15 first, second and third translation units 4, 6 and 8. Respective outputs of the first, second and third translation units 4, 6 and 8 are connected to respective first inputs of the first, second and third execution units 14, 16 and 18 respectively.

20 The instruction issuing unit 10 has a further output SC connected to the scalar translation unit 9. An output of the scalar translation unit 9 is connected in common to a second input of each execution unit 14, 16 and 18.

25 A first bus 22 connects all three execution unit 14, 16 and 18 to the register file 20. A second bus 24 connects the first and second units 14 and 16 (but not the third execution unit 18 in this embodiment) to a memory 26 which, in this example, is an external random
30 access memory (RAM) device. The memory 26 could alternatively be a RAM internal to the processor 1.

 Incidentally, although Fig. 1 shows shared buses 22 and 24 connecting the execution units to the register file 20 and memory 26, it will be appreciated
35 that alternatively each execution unit could have its own independent connection to the register file and

memory.

The processor 1 performs a series of processing cycles. The processor may operate selectively in two modes: a scalar mode and a VLIW mode.

5 In scalar mode the processor executes instructions from a particular instruction set (which may or may not be distinct from the VLIW instruction set). In this mode instructions are not issued at the issue slots IS1 to IS3.

10 In VLIW mode, on the other hand, the instruction issuing unit 10 can issue up to 3 instructions in parallel per cycle at the 3 issue slots IS1 to IS3, i.e. the full instruction issue width is exploited.

15 Scalar-mode instructions and VLIW-mode instructions are both stored together in the schedule storage unit 12. The instructions are issued according to an instruction schedule stored in the schedule storage unit.

20 As explained later in more detail, instructions in the instruction schedule are written in at least two different external formats, including at least one format belonging to a scalar instruction set of the processor (hereinafter a "scalar format") and at least one format belonging to a VLIW instruction set of the processor (hereinafter a "VLIW format"). In practice, there may be two or more scalar formats and two or more VLIW formats. In the case of the VLIW formats it is possible to have different formats for different issue slots, although a format may be shared by two or more issue slots.

30 On the other hand, within the processor each execution unit executes instructions in at least one internal format. Accordingly, each execution unit 14, 16 and 18 is provided with a translation unit 4, 6 or 8 which translates an instruction in one of the external VLIW formats into the (or, if more than one, the

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appropriate) internal format required by the execution unit concerned. Similarly, the scalar translation unit 9 is provided for translating an instruction in one of the external scalar formats into the (appropriate) internal format required by the execution units.

After translation by the relevant translation unit 4, 6, 8 or 9 the instructions issued by the instructing issuing unit 10 at the different issue slots or at the scalar instruction output SC are executed by the corresponding execution units 14, 16 and 18. Each of the execution units may be designed to execute more than one instruction at the same time, so that execution of a new instruction can be initiated prior to completion of execution of a previous instruction issued to the execution unit concerned.

To execute instructions, each execution unit 14, 16 and 18 has access to the register file 20 via the first bus 22. Values held in registers contained in the register file 20 can therefore be read and written by the execution units 14, 16 and 18. Also, the first and second execution units 14 and 16 have access via the second bus 24 to the external memory 26 so as to enable values stored in memory locations of the external memory 26 to be read and written as well. The third execution unit 18 does not have access to the external memory 26 and so can only manipulate values contained in the register file 20 in this embodiment.

As outlined above, the architecture of the Fig. 2 processor defines a compact (e.g. 16-bit) instruction set and a wider (e.g. 32-bit) VLIW instruction set. There are at least two of these wider instructions in each VLIW parcel. Instructions belonging to the compact instruction set and the VLIW instruction set are encoded using external formats.

There is also at least one internal instruction format to which all instructions in an external format

are translated during execution.

Each VLIW parcel is made up of two or more instructions at different positions (slots) within the parcel. Each slot within a VLIW parcel may contain an instruction encoded in one of several external VLIW formats. At least some fundamental operations provided by the processor (e.g. add, subtract or multiply) may need to be available in two or more, or possibly all, of the instruction slots of a VLIW parcel. In this case, the same fundamental operation may be encoded in a different external format per instruction slot. Of course, when the instructions in these different external formats are translated they must all have the same operation code (opcode) within the same group of bits in the or each internal format.

A fundamental operation may also need to be available using two or more scalar instructions, for example where the same fundamental operation is performed using two or more different types of operand or operand addressing. In this case, each of the two or more scalar instructions relating to the same fundamental operation must be encoded using a different scalar format and must translate to a different internal format. Again, when translated into an internal format, these two or more scalar instructions must have the same opcode as all VLIW-format instructions for the same operation which translate to the same internal format. Typically, the scalar instruction set will be a sub-set of the full (VLIW) instruction set, allowing a more compact encoding of the external scalar formats.

The task of designing formats and assigning codes to each operation in each format is complicated by the fact an operation X may appear in external formats F_1 and F_2 , whereas another operation Y may appear in the external format F_2 and in a further external format F_3 .

This means that the design of the external formats F_1 , F_2 and F_3 , and the choice of opcodes for operations X and Y, are interdependent. Fig. 3(A) shows a simple example of previously-considered instruction encodings.

5 In this example, an add operation appears both in external formats F_1 and F_2 . The add operation in both formats F_1 and F_2 is mapped to the same internal format G_1 . A load instruction appears in the external format F_2 and in the further external format F_3 . The load
10 operation in both formats is translated into the same internal format G_2 .

As shown in Fig. 3(A), in the different external formats F_1 to F_3 , different sets of bits are used for specifying the opcode, i.e. the opcode fields are
15 different. In the format F_1 the four bits from bit $i+1$ to bit $i+4$ are used to specify the opcode. In format F_2 , the three bits from bit $i+1$ to bit $i+3$ are used to specify the opcode. In format F_3 , the four bits from bit i to $i+3$ are used to specify the opcode. The
20 opcode field for F_2 may be shorter than for F_1 and F_3 because there are less operations available in F_2 , for example.

In Fig. 3(A) the external formats F_1 and F_2 have the bits $i+1$ to $i+3$ in common as opcode bits. For the
25 add operation in format F_1 and the load operation in format F_2 these common bits $i+1$ to $i+3$ are the same, even though the operations are different. This complicates the translation process. For example, in internal format G_1 the add operation may have the opcode
30 "1011". The add operation in format F_2 can be translated into this internal-format opcode simply by selecting "101" from F_2 and appending a "1". However, to translate the add operation in format F_1 into this internal-format code it is not possible to use a simple
35 selection operation. In this case it may be necessary to examine all opcode bits $i+1$ to $i+4$ in the external

format F_1 and match uniquely the pattern of bits ("1101") which identifies the add operation in format F_1 . Anything short of this full examination might not distinguish it from another operation in F_1 .

5 However, if it could be guaranteed that:

 (i) the opcodes for "add" and "load" in format F_2 are distinct, and the same is true for any other pair of operations which appear together in the same format F_2 as well as in at least one other format; and

10 (ii) every operation that appears in two or more external formats (i.e. the "add" operation and any other which appears in F_1 and F_2 , and the "load" operation and any other which appears in F_2 and F_3) is identically coded in all common opcode bits in all
15 those formats in which it appears;

 then the translation process can be independent of the opcodes themselves and can rely only on discovering the external format (and, if there is more than one internal format, the target internal format) of each
20 instruction. Instruction encodings which have this property are referred to herein as "congruent" instruction encodings.

 In Fig. 3(B) the add and load operations of Fig. 3(A) have been allocated congruent instruction
25 encodings. It can be observed that the opcodes assigned to the add instruction ("1011" in format F_1 and "101" in format F_2) are identical in the three opcode bits that are in common for the two formats F_1 and F_2 ("101").

30 Similarly, in the case of the load operation appearing in formats F_2 and F_3 , the three opcode bits that are in common for formats F_2 and F_3 are identical ("011") in F_2 and F_3 .

 Thus, the instruction encodings in Fig. 3 are
35 congruent. This means that the translation operation performed by the translation unit can be a simple bit-

selection operation, for example to select some or all of the bits from $i+1$ to $i+4$ in the case of translation from external format F_1 to internal format G_1 , selecting some or all of the three bits from $i+1$ to $i+3$ in the case of translation from external format F_2 to either internal format G_1 or G_2 , and selecting some or all of the four bits from i to $i+3$ when translating from external format F_3 to internal format G_2 . The particular selection of bits required for a given translation can then be determined simply by identifying the external format and target internal format. The identification of the external format can be made by examining ID bits in the external formats, for example the bits labelled F_1 to F_3 in Fig. 3(B).

The task of designing instruction formats and opcodes having the property of congruence is not difficult in the simple case illustrated in Fig. 3(B) in which only two operations are considered. However, when there are many operations in different external formats which also appear in different internal formats the task of designing formats and assigning opcodes becomes very difficult. For example, a processor may have approximately 32 to 128 instructions in its scalar instruction set, 32 to 128 (or possibly double that) instructions in its VLIW instruction set, and perhaps 3 to 6 different external formats and 4 to 6 different internal formats.

This has meant that heretofore the translation units used to carry out the translations have been undesirably complex, leading to propagation delays and excessive power consumption in previously-considered processors.

Next, a method will be described for designing automatically formats, opcodes and translations for achieving congruent instruction encodings.

In order to describe this method for determining

opcode fields within instruction formats and deriving congruent encodings in those formats let us begin by defining the terms we shall use.

Let

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$$W = \bigcup_{j=1}^N G_j$$

be the set of all internal instructions, encoded in N internal formats G_j .

10

Each internal format G_j is a proper subset of W , and comprises a set of internal instructions defined by the processor that is being implemented. If y is an instruction encoded in format G_j , then the opcode for y is given by function $g_j(y)$ which selects a sub-field containing a_j bits from the instruction format G_j .

15

Let F_i denote an external instruction format, where $i \in [1, M]$. If x is an instruction encoded in format F_i , then the code for x is given by the function $f_i(x)$ which selects a sub-field containing b_i bits from the instruction F_i .

20

Each internal instruction is represented in memory by one or more external instruction formats. Where an instruction is represented in two or more external formats, each variant must translate to the same internal opcode. These variants typically perform the same function, though the types and representation of their operands may differ.

25

The present explanation is concerned with the process by which opcode field widths are determined, and the process by which operation codes are assigned in each format. The encoding of operands is also important, but is independent of the issue of opcode assignment and is therefore not addressed here.

30

A translation from external format F_i to internal format G_j requires a mapping function $m_{i,j}$ which maps the b_i bits of opcode from F_i to the a_j bits of opcode in G_j .

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For the purposes of simplicity in implementation and tractability in design the mappings are preferably bit selections or permutations. In this explanation it will also be assumed that there is only one mapping function for translating between any pair of external and internal formats.

The instruction set architecture of the processor defines for each internal instruction y an associated set of translations, T_y , where each translation is a pair $\langle i, j \rangle$ identifying an external format as the source of the translation and an internal format as the destination of the translation. For each translation there must exist a mapping function $m_{i, j}$. Hence:

$$T_y = \{ \langle i, j \rangle : (y \in G_j) \wedge (x \in F_i) \wedge (y = m_{i, j}(x)) \}$$

... (eq 1)

Each format, whether internal or external, has a cardinality determined by the number of opcodes within the format. The cardinality of F_i is written $|F_i|$, and hence the sizes of the opcode fields in external and internal formats must satisfy the following inequalities:

$$a_j \geq \log_2(|G_j|)$$
$$b_i \geq \log_2(|F_i|)$$

... (eq 2)

Each internal format G_j therefore defines opcodes in the range $[0, 2^{a_j})$, and each external format F_i defines opcodes in the range $[0, 2^{b_i})$. At any point during the method Q_j contains the set of opcodes available to be allocated to operations in internal format G_j .

Similarly, R_i contains the set of opcodes available to be allocated to operations in external format F_i .

The problem now consists of determining an unique opcode for each instruction $y \in N$, and determining
5 suitable selection- or permutation-based mapping functions for each translation defined in the instruction set architecture. One preferred embodiment of the method can now be expressed in pseudo-code, using the terminology introduced above, as shown in the
10 flowchart of Figs. 4(A) and 4(B).

Each mapping function $m_{i,j}$ initially maps a chosen number b_i of effective opcode bits of the external format F_i to a chosen number a_j of effective opcode bits of the internal format G_j . This can map no more than $q = \min(a_j, b_i)$ bits from external format F_i to a_j bits in internal format G_j , setting any undefined bits in a_j to zero. For simplicity, it will be assumed in this preferred embodiment that each mapping function involves selecting all bits of the external-format
15 opcode to be some or all of the bits of the internal-format opcode after translation. Other mapping functions can be used in other embodiments of the invention, for example mapping functions involving permutations.

The method begins in step S1 by first computing the minimum possible number a_j or b_i of opcode bits that could theoretically encode the number of instructions in each external format and each internal format. This minimum possible number a_j or b_i is used as an initial
25 number of effective opcode bits for the format concerned.

In step S2, a new series of iterations is started (as explained later, several series may be required in a practical situation). Firstly, for each internal
35 format G_j , a set Q_j of available opcodes is formed, made up of all possible opcodes definable by the a_j bits.

Similarly, for each external format F_i , a set R_i of available opcodes is assigned, made up of all possible opcodes definable by the b_i bits. As explained later, each available opcode may have a working number of bits greater than the computed minimum possible number a_j or b_i of opcode bits. For example, the working number for all available opcodes in all sets Q_j and R_i may be set equal to the highest computed minimum possible number a_j or b_i .

Step S3 involves iterating through all operations in the internal formats and determining their opcodes in each external format where they occur.

During each series of iterations, steps S4 to S9 are performed per iteration. One fundamental operation is considered per iteration. In step S4, for the considered operation, the method examines the pair of sets R_i and Q_j for the external format and internal format of each mapping function needed to translate the considered operation, and identifies as a mutual set h_t any members the two sets of the pair have in common. In step S5 a set H of common members of all the mutual sets h_t for all the needed mapping functions is formed. If the result is an empty set in step S6, then no allowable mapping is found and the method goes to step S11 where the constraints are relaxed. If H contains at least one common opcode, step S7 selects the or one of the common opcodes in H .

Then in step S8 the selected opcode is removed from each set R_i and Q_j for the external and internal formats in which the considered operation appears, i.e. the sets examined in step S4.

The method terminates when it is determined in step S9 that the method has successfully allocated opcodes to all operations in all the required external and internal formats.

The method is guaranteed to terminate because the

back-tracking process in step S11 successively relaxes the encoding constraints until there are as many opcode bits as are needed to find a congruent assignment of codes.

5 In addition to selecting bits from the external format F_i , the mapping function may also permute the bits. For example, the order of the bits may be reversed by the mapping function. Such permutations can be used when the number of mapped bits reaches q ,
10 where $q = \min(a_j, b_i)$.

 If $p = \max(a_j, b_i)$, then the total number of possible permutations is $p!/(p-q)!$. Hence, for large instruction sets, the number of possible permutations could be very large. In practice, however, it is
15 typical for p to be about 5 and q to be about 3. This means a maximum of 60 different permutation functions for each mapping. Typically one might expect there to be five different mappings, leading to a total of 60^5
20 possible sets of mapping functions to consider on each iteration of the method defined by steps S4 to S9 (i.e. 778 million possibilities). This is within the capabilities of a modern computer to enumerate and evaluate automatically.

 For larger field widths the number of possible
25 permutations grows intractably large. However, it is still possible to operate the method successfully in this case by restricting the class of permutations that will be searched. For example, there are $n(n+1)/2$
30 possible permutations of n -bit field defined by swapping arbitrary pairs of bits. By choosing such a restriction on the possible permutations to be examined by the method the running time of the method could be constrained to be polynomial in n .

 Next, operation of the method described with
35 reference to Figs. 4(A) and 4(B) will be illustrated with reference to a specific example. In this example,

a VLIW processor, for example a processor generally in accordance with Fig. 2, has the capability to issue two instructions simultaneously from issue slots A and B respectively.

5 Referring to Fig. 5, it can be seen that the external VLIW formats allowed for instructions to be issued from issue slot A include first and second external VLIW formats F_1 and F_2 . The opcode bits in external format F_1 are denoted by C_1 in Fig. 5, and the
10 opcode bits in format F_2 are denoted by C_2 .

In the case of instructions to be issued from issue slot B, two external VLIW formats are also available, one of them is the same external format F_2 as available at issue slot A, and the other is a third external VLIW format F_3 . The opcode bits in format F_3
15 are denoted by C_3 in Fig. 5.

In addition, the processor in this example is capable of operating in a scalar mode to execute instructions in one of two different 16-bit scalar external formats F_4 and F_5 . The opcode bits in format
20 F_4 are denoted by C_4 in Fig. 5, and the opcode bits in format F_5 are denoted by C_5 .

The processor in this example also has two internal formats G_1 and G_2 . The opcode bits in the
25 internal format G_1 are denoted by C_A in Fig. 5, and the opcode bits in internal format G_2 are denoted by C_B . Each scalar instruction translates into a single operation in one or both of the internal formats G_1 and G_2 , encoded in either the C_A or C_B field.

30 As also shown schematically in Fig. 5, the processor has three translation units, 30, 32 and 34. The translation unit 30 corresponds to issue slot A and is operable to translate opcode bits C_1 in external format F_1 or opcode bits C_2 in external format F_2 into
35 either opcode bits C_A in internal format G_1 or opcode bits C_B in internal format G_2 .

Similarly, the translation unit 32 corresponds to issue slot B and is operable to translate opcode bits C_2 in external format F_2 or opcode bits C_3 in external format F_3 into opcode bits C_A in internal format G_1 or opcode bits C_B in internal format G_2 .

The translation unit 34 corresponds to the scalar instructions and is operable to translate either opcode bits C_4 in external format F_4 or opcode bits C_5 in external format F_5 into opcode bits C_A in internal format G_1 or opcode bits C_B in internal format G_2 .

It will be appreciated that the translation units 30 and 32 in Fig. 5 correspond to the translation units 4, 6 and 8 in Fig. 2, and that the translation unit 34 in Fig. 5 corresponds to the translation unit 9 in Fig. 2.

Referring now to Fig. 6, the processor in the present example has a small set of seven fundamental operations: an addition operation add, a logical OR operation or, a multiply operation mul, a load immediate operation li, a subtraction operation sub, a return from VLIW-mode operation rv and a division operation div. The table presented in Fig. 6 lists these seven fundamental operations in the first (left-hand) column. The second column in Fig. 6 indicates in which internal formats the operation concerned is permitted to appear. The add, or, mul, li and sub instructions are permitted to appear in both internal formats G_1 and G_2 and so have "G1" and "G2" rows, but the rv and div instructions are only permitted to appear in internal format G_2 and so have no "G1" row.

The remaining six columns in Fig. 6 relate to the five external instruction formats F_1 to F_5 . The external format F_2 has two columns allocated to it in this case, as this format is allowed at both issue slot A and issue slot B.

Each cell in one of the six external-format

columns corresponds to an instruction. Some of the cells are shaded whilst others are blank. An instruction I in a cell at row G_j and F_i must be represented in external format F_i and must be translated to internal format G_j if its cell is shaded. If the cell is not shaded then the instruction I concerned is not present in external format F_i . Take, for example, the cell denoted by an asterisk in Fig. 6. This cell is at row G_1 for the or instruction, and at column F_1 . The shading of the cell indicates that the or instruction is present in external format F_1 and internal format G_1 , requiring that opcodes for the or operation are appropriately chosen in both formats and that a translation exists for the or instruction between these two formats.

The algorithm described previously with reference to Figs. 4(A) and 4(B) will now be applied to the present example of Figs. 5 and 6 to determine the opcodes, the opcode field widths in each format, and the mapping functions (translations) between formats.

The set W of fundamental operations in this example can be written as:

$$W = \{add, or, mul, li, sub, rv, div\} \quad \dots \text{ (eq 3)}$$

The number N of internal formats is 2 (G_1 and G_2), and the number M of external formats is 5 (F_1 to F_5).

Looking at Fig. 6, for each external format F_i a mapping function $m_{i,j}$ is required if, for any operation, there is a shaded cell in row G_j . For example, taking the external format F_1 , it can be seen that a mapping function is required for internal format G_1 but not for internal format G_2 , as no cell in the F_1 column is shaded in a G_2 row.

Thus, the following mapping functions are required

in the present example: $m_{1,1}$, $m_{2,1}$, $m_{2,2}$, $m_{3,2}$, $m_{4,1}$, $m_{4,2}$, $m_{5,1}$ and $m_{5,2}$.

The translation pairs t for each operation, which are derived directly from Fig. 6, are as follows:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} T_{add} = \{\langle 1,1 \rangle, \langle 2,1 \rangle, \langle 2,2 \rangle, \langle 3,2 \rangle, \langle 4,1 \rangle, \langle 4,2 \rangle, \langle 5,1 \rangle, \langle 5,2 \rangle\} \\ T_{or} = \{\langle 1,1 \rangle, \langle 2,1 \rangle, \langle 2,2 \rangle, \langle 3,2 \rangle, \langle 4,1 \rangle, \langle 4,2 \rangle, \langle 5,1 \rangle, \langle 5,2 \rangle\} \\ T_{mul} = \{\langle 1,1 \rangle, \langle 2,1 \rangle, \langle 2,2 \rangle, \langle 3,2 \rangle, \langle 4,1 \rangle, \langle 4,2 \rangle, \langle 5,1 \rangle, \langle 5,2 \rangle\} \\ T_{li} = \{\langle 2,1 \rangle, \langle 2,2 \rangle, \langle 3,2 \rangle, \langle 4,1 \rangle, \langle 4,2 \rangle\} \\ T_{sub} = \{\langle 1,1 \rangle, \langle 3,2 \rangle, \langle 5,1 \rangle, \langle 5,2 \rangle\} \\ T_{rv} = \{\langle 3,2 \rangle\} \\ T_{div} = \{\langle 3,2 \rangle, \langle 5,2 \rangle\} \end{array} \right]$$

5

... (eq 4)

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In step S1 of the algorithm (Fig. 4(A)) the number of opcodes required in each format is determined. For each external format this is determined by observing the number of operations for which there is at least one shaded cell in the column for that external format. For example, in the case of the external format F_1 it can be seen that four operations (add, or, mul and sub) have a shaded cell in the column concerned. Where an external format has two columns (such as the external format F_2) an operation is only counted once even if it appears in one internal format in one column and internal format in another column. Thus, in the case of the external format F_2 , the number of operations $|F_2|$ is 4.

In the case of an internal format the number of

opcodes required is calculated by counting the total number of rows (containing at least one shaded cell) allocated to the internal format concerned. For example, the internal format G_1 has five rows with shaded cells. The internal format G_2 has seven rows with shaded cells.

Thus, the numbers of opcodes required in the different internal and external formats are: $|G_1|=5$, $|G_2|=7$, $|F_1|=4$, $|F_2|=4$, $|F_3|=6$, $|F_4|=4$ and $|F_5|=5$.

As a result, in step S1, the initial numbers of effective opcode bits are determined as $a_1=3$, $a_2=3$, $b_1=2$, $b_2=2$, $b_3=3$, $b_4=2$ and $b_5=3$. These numbers represent the minimum possible numbers of bits that could theoretically encode the number of operations appearing in the format concerned, and may have to be increased in the course of execution of the algorithm.

In step S2, a set of available opcodes is created for each external format and for each internal format, as shown in equation 5.

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= \{000, 001, 010, 011\} \\ R_2 &= \{000, 001, 010, 011\} \\ R_3 &= \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\} \\ R_4 &= \{000, 001, 010, 011\} \\ R_5 &= \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\} \\ Q_1 &= \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\} \\ Q_2 &= \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\} \end{aligned}$$

... (eq 5)

The working number of bits in each opcode is initially set to be equal to the highest required number of opcode bits amongst any of the internal and external formats, i.e. 3 opcode bits as required by the formats G_1 , G_2 and F_5 . The initial set R_1 of opcodes for external format F_1 is made up of four three-bit codes 000, 001, 010 and 011. Four codes are required as b_1

was calculated to be 2 in step S1. The same is true for the other two-bit external formats R_2 and R_4 .

In the case of the external formats F_3 and F_5 eight codes are required and the initial codes assigned to R_3 and R_5 are 000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110 and 111.

Each of the internal formats G_1 and G_2 also requires eight codes ($a_1=3$ and $a_2=3$) so the initial sets Q_1 and Q_2 of opcodes for these internal formats are also the same as for the external formats R_3 and R_5 .

In step S3 a first series of iterations is commenced, and in this first series the first operation in Fig. 6, i.e. the add operation, is selected for initial consideration.

In step S4, the available opcodes for the operation that are unused (not yet allocated) in each relevant pair of external and internal formats (8 pairs in all: F_1-G_1 , F_2-G_1 , F_4-G_1 , F_5-G_1 , F_2-G_2 , F_3-G_2 , F_4-G_2 , F_5-G_2 in this case) are considered. Because no opcodes have yet been allocated, for the 5 pairs F_1-G_1 , F_2-G_1 , F_4-G_1 , F_2-G_2 and F_4-G_2 $h_t = \{000, 001, 010, 011\}$ while for the 3 pairs F_5-G_1 , F_3-G_2 and F_5-G_2 $h_t = \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\}$. Thus, in step S5 $H = \{000, 001, 010, 011\}$.

In step S6 it is checked whether H is empty. In this case it is not, so processing proceeds to step S7. Here, the opcode $c=000$ is selected first from H . The opcode 000 therefore becomes allocated to the add operation.

In step S8 the internal-format opcode sets Q_1 and Q_2 are updated to remove therefrom the opcode 000, if contained therein. Thus, the code 000 is removed from each of the sets Q_1 and Q_2 .

Also in step S8 the set of available opcodes for each relevant external format (in this case all of the external formats F_1 to F_5) is updated to remove therefrom the opcode 000, if contained therein. Thus,

000 is removed from each of the sets R_1 to R_5 .

The results of the allocations performed in the first iteration are shown in Fig. 7(A). In Figs. 7(A) to 7(H) the opcodes remaining in the sets Q or R are shown. Also, any opcode allocations made in the external and internal formats are entered in the relevant cells.

Processing then returns to step S3 for the second iteration of this series. In the second iteration, the or operation is considered. The pairs to be considered in step S4 are the same as for the first iteration. The results of steps S4 and S5 are that $H=\{001, 010, 011\}$. Thus, in step S6, H is not empty and processing proceeds to step S7. In step S7 the opcode $c=001$ is selected. Accordingly, in step S8, the opcode 001 is removed from each of the sets Q_1 and Q_2 of available opcodes for the internal formats G_1 and G_2 . Similarly, in the sets R_1 to R_5 for the external formats F_1 to F_5 , the code 001 is removed. The results after the second iteration are shown in Fig. 7(B).

In the third iteration, the mul operation is considered. Again, the pairs to be considered in step S4 are the same as for the first and second iterations. In this case, the result H of the computation performed in step S5 is $\{010, 011\}$, so that, in step S7, the opcode 010 is selected. In step S8 the opcode 010 is removed from all the sets Q_1 to Q_2 and R_1 to R_5 .

Thus, 010 becomes allocated to the mul operation. Fig. 7(C) shows the state reached at this time.

In the fourth iteration of the series the li instruction is considered. In this case the pairs to be examined in step S4 are F_2-G_1 , F_4-G_1 , F_2-G_2 and F_4-G_2 . In step S5 of this iteration it is determined that $H=\{011\}$. As the H set is not empty, processing goes on to step S7. Here, the code 011 is selected (it is the only code available in the set H). The code 011

therefore becomes assigned to 1i. This code is removed from the relevant sets Q_1 , Q_2 , R_2 and R_4 , but is left in the sets R_1 , R_3 and R_5 . The resulting state is shown in Fig. 7(D).

5 In the fifth iteration, the sub instruction is considered. In step S4 the set of translations $T_{\text{sub}} = \{ \langle 1,1 \rangle, \langle 3,2 \rangle, \langle 5,1 \rangle, \langle 5,2 \rangle \}$. Accordingly, as the pairs of external and internal formats for these translations are F_1-G_1 , F_5-G_1 , F_3-G_2 , F_5-G_2 the common
10 sets h_t are $\{\}$ for F_1-G_1 and $\{100, 101, 110, 111\}$ for F_5-G_1 , F_3-G_2 and F_5-G_2 .

This means $H=\{\emptyset\}$ in step S5. This is because, although 100, 101, 101, 110 and 111 are still unused in R_3 , R_5 , Q_1 and Q_2 , none of these codes is available in
15 the remaining relevant set R_1 which only contains 011. Accordingly, processing proceeds via step S6 to step S11 in which the constraint is assessed. It is determined that the intersection between R_1 and Q_1 (and between R_1 and Q_2) is the empty set. Since R_1 has less
20 members than Q_1 and Q_2 it can reasonably be concluded that R_1 is the constraining factor. To overcome this constraint the number of effective opcode bits for F_1 needs to be increased beyond its initial value of 2. Accordingly, a_1 is increased by one to 3. The remaining
25 values a_2 to a_5 , b_1 and b_2 are left unchanged.

Now, all of the existing opcode assignments are void and a second series of iterations is commenced at step S2. In this series of iterations $R_1 = \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\}$ initially. In the fifth
30 iteration of this second series the sub instruction is again considered. At this stage the state is shown in Fig. 7(E).

This time, in step S5 $H=\{100, 101, 110, 111\}$. In step S7 the opcode 100 is selected. In step S8, 100 is
35 removed from R_1 , R_3 , R_5 , Q_1 and Q_2 . The resulting state is shown in Fig. 7(F).

In the sixth iteration of the second series, the rv instruction is considered for the first time. In step S5 $H=\{101, 110, 111\}$. In step S7 the opcode 101 is selected. In step S8, 101 is removed from R_3 and Q_2 .
5 The resulting state is shown in Fig. 7(G).

In the seventh iteration of the second series, the div instruction is considered for the first time. In step S5 $H=\{110, 111\}$. In step S7 the opcode 110 is selected. In step S8, 100 is removed from R_3 , R_5 and Q_2 .
10 The resulting state is shown in Fig. 7(H).

At this point all instructions have been allocated opcodes and the processing moves to step S10. In this step the opcodes assigned so far are examined to determine how many bits in each external format actually need to be provided in the instructions in the external format concerned. For example, in the external format F_4 all the allocated codes 000, 001, 010 and 011 have the prefix 0. This means that the prefix 0 is entirely redundant in external format F_4 .
15 Accordingly, provided that the format F_4 can still be distinguished from all other external formats, the prefix 0 can be omitted from instructions in format F_4 so that only a 2-bit opcode field is required for format F_4 . The same is true for external format F_2 .
20

It follows of course that the mapping functions $m_{4,1}$, $m_{4,2}$, $m_{2,1}$ and $m_{2,2}$ must insert the 0 prefix during translation so that the add, or mul and li operations in format F_4 are distinguished from the sub, rv and div operations in formats F_1 , F_3 and F_5 .
25

This optimisation step S10 becomes particularly important when the number of prefix bits is greater than the number of bits in each instruction set needed to give each operation a distinct opcode in each external format.
30

The final opcodes after optimisation are shown in Fig. 8.
35

A method embodying the present invention can be implemented by a general-purpose computer operating in accordance with a computer program. This computer program may be carried by an suitable carrier medium such as a storage medium (e.g. floppy disk or CD Rom) or a signal. Such a carrier signal could be a signal downloaded via a communications network such as the Internet. The appended computer program claims are to be interpreted as covering a computer program by itself or in any of the above-mentioned forms.

Although the above description relates, by way of example, to a VLIW processor it will be appreciated that the present invention is applicable to processors other than VLIW processors. A processor embodying the present invention may be included as a processor "core" in a highly-integrated "system-on-a-chip" (SOC) for use in multimedia applications, network routers, video mobile phones, intelligent automobiles, digital television, voice recognition, 3D games, etc.